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[Jan. 1. 72.

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Oppier-Front room (up stairs) over J. II.
James' Jewelry Store. Feb 2 '72. JOHN V. WRIGHT

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DENTISTS. Dr. J. P. Hernden, SURGEON DENTIST, Office : Photograph Gallery.

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University | Dentity HOTELS. To Travellers. THE NELSON HOUSE.

EDNALL, Proprietor.

Keeps good tables, clean and comfortable beds and rooms, and the best of servants, all at moderate prices. [nov. 18, 71. Guest House,
ColUNBIA, TENN.,
Having refitted and taken charge of this Hotel, I solicit a share of public patronage.
My table shall be supplied with the best the market affords, Lodgings clean and comfortable. Prices to suit the times.
Jan. 1, 72.—tf. JAS. L. GUEST.

STATIONERY. PERIODICALS,

STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, Window Shades, News, Notions, &c., at w. H. ENGLE'S. Columbia, Tenn.

W. BUPORD, Breeder of Thorough L. bred Berkshire Swine. Satisfaction guar-anteed to all purchasers. Spring Hill, Tenn. W. E. GREENLAW, Breeder of Thouroughbred Berkshire Swine, Spring Hill, Tenn. P. LEDBETTER, Breeder and Im-L. porter of Pure Berkshire Hogs; near Co-lumbia, Tenn.

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HENRY JONES has Berkshire Pigs for sale at \$1000 each, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. H. ESTES, Breeder and Importer is of Pure Blooded Berkshires, Columbia.

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NASHVILLE DIRECTORY. BOOKS AND STATIONERY. AUL & TAVEL, Booksellers, Ma-tioners, Printers, and Bookbinders, No. 4, nion street, Nashville, Tenn.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS COLUMBIA, TENN.,

Keep on hand all kinds Field Seed at very Everything New-Everything bought low for FOR CASH. Oct, 27. 1871-1v.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

.....4,723,206 52 Oct. 12, 1871,....

us. All losses will be promptly paid, and Policies issued as usual. CHARLES J. MARTIN, Presiden

The Board of Directors have unanimously re-solved to increase the capital of the "Home to Capital Assets about \$4,000,000 (for million dollors) after paying all losses at Chica so. Policies issued by W. J. DALE, AGENT. Columbia, Nov. 10.

THE GEORGIA HOME

INSURANCE CO. Of Columbus, Georgia.

Untouched by the Chicago and other disas-ters, continues to furnish indemnity against loss by fire on all insurable property, at ade-J. RHODES BROWNE, Pres. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

es. Applications received and policies issued W. J. DALE, AGENT.

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AND TRESPASSERS.

All persons hunting or trespassing on our lands will be prosecuted to the extent of the Elizabeth Dowell, S. C. Wisener, J. W. Wisener, E. Hull, L. B. Forrey, R. Haywood, Solomon Haywood, W. C. West, Mrs. M. S. West, J. W. Thomas, Stephen Williams, W.J. Bates.

1.71-18. Dec. 1, 71-1y.

COLUMBIA FIRA

COLUMBIA, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

BY HORSLEY BROS. & FIGUERS.

A GREAT OPERATION.

Fire and Marine She was sniffling a bit," answered John Gleidin slipping around from be-hind his counter. insurance Company "I should call it crying," said George Austin, the first speaker. "What was

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO THE

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

Capital, \$300,000.00

P. S. DAVIS, President.
R. V. VREDENBURGH, V. President.
H. GROUNER, Secretary.
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SOUTHERN FIRE INSURANCE

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

JOS. W. ALLEN, R. B. CREATHAM, A. G. ADAMS, D. F. CARTER, W. M. COOKE, D. WRAVER, G. W. HEMDERSHOTT.

THIS COMPANY CONDUCTS ITS BUSIness in the most liberal commercial spirit,
fixing the rates at a fair compensation for the
hazards assumed, and expects to fill the measure of its usefulness, reaping a just reward for
services well performed.

Jos. W. Aller, President.

H. L. CLAIRORNE, Secretary.

JOSH. G. BAILEY & CO., Ag'ts,
Columbia, T. or.

OF COLUMBIA, TENN

DIRECTORS.

JOHF; FRIERSON.

Securities.

Collections made and remitted for on day of

LUCIUS FRIERSON, Vics Pres't.

A Defense of Pretty Women.

From the Saturday Review.

sult of patience, of hope, of a thousand delicate touchings and retouchings

bloom of her cheek, the quick flash of

by. But woman is still true to her ideal.

She won't know when she is beaten,

onceptions of womanly grace; she

beauty of womanhood; she makes a last stand at sixty, with the beauty of

age. She falls like Casar, wrapping her mantle around her-buried in

woolen! t'would a saint provoke!" Death listens pitifully to the longings

of a lifetime, and the wrinkled face

smiles with something of the pretti-

Maternal Care in France.

One might be disposed to conclude, remarks an exchange, that French women of the present time are anything but good mothers, if one were to judge from the number of children

ent out to wet-nurses as returned in

official reports. In Paris alone 21,953

babies are farmed out every year, and the middle and higher classes are re-sponsible for more than one-half of the total. These figures are so much the more striking in that French families,

as a rule, are not nearly so numerous as are American and English families

seldom exceeding four children, and

reckoned at an average of two. Maternal insensibility and fashion are the two causes—the latter, perhaps, more than the former. It is the fashion, or

rather the custom, in all ranks of

French society, that mothers should intrust their children to strange hands;

the baby is hurried away to the coun-

ness of eighteen.

JOHN FRIERS ON, Prest.

syment at current rates of exchange.

JAMES B. CHILDRESS, Cash'r.

DIRST NATIONAL BALK

CAPITAL,

"Why-the fact is, old fellow, she pawned a brooch here a few weeks ago, and just now she wanted to redeem it: but the time was more than up, and cou'.dn't do it." Couldn't do it? Why not?"

Why—bless your soul! The brooch was pearls and garnet in one of the finest settings I ever saw—the pearls pure oriental, and the garnet like a crimson ruby." "And how much had you advanced

"Ten dollars." "And it was worth-" "Fifty, at least."

"And very likely, it was a keepsake."
"So she said, But it isn't safe to believe the stories of the poor creatures that come to pawn jewelry. She had her needs and I have my rules. She knew the rules before she left the rooch, and she had no business to come back for it after the time was up."
John Gleddin and George Austin
were cousins. George's mother had
been a sister to John's father; but the
mother and the father were both dead,
and John and George were orphans.
George had learned the printer's trade. All classes of Fire Risks accepted at rates commensurate with the hazard assumed, and a fair business profit for the money invested, to back up the premiums of the company. Farmers will consult their interest by applying to this company, or its agent, before insuring their Dwellings, Barnes, Stables or Cotton Gins. JOSH. G. BAILEY, Agent, Bept, 22,—tf. Columbia, Toun, leorge had learned the printer's trade, and was at present engaged upon a daily paper, while John had worked his way into a pawn-brokers office: and, though only five-and-twenty, had learned all the tricks of trade, that can extort money from the poor and the needy. But John Gleddin did not do business under his own name. The man before him bud used the name of

"Joshua Slurr," and this same name John used. "Joshua Slurr" ap-peared beneath the three golden balls ver the door; and it was also upon the business cards; and furthermore, all his receipts and pawn tickets John signed "J Slurr." "I don't know, John," said George, who was his cousin's junior by two years, after a season of reflection, "but I think I would rather plod on at my

ype-case than be in your business."
Pshaw! You're soft-headed. I tell you, George, I am making money. You have no idea of the profit."
"For instance," said George, "You have made perhaps twenty dollars on "Aye,—thirty."
"Well, I wouldn't have the weight

of that poor woman's sobs and tears on my conscience for ten times the amount. So you can just see how I

the safe when the door of his office tie Exchange, Gold, Silver and Governmen and very respectably dressed, though his garb was much worn, and considerably soiled, and smelled strongly of "Is the proprietor in?" asked the centleman. John nodded assent

"Mr. Slurr, I think?" John repeated his assenting nod. 'I am caught in a tight place," said the gentleman with a grim and chastly smile, as though a pawn-bro-After all, is the world so very absurd ker's shop was about the most un-comfortable place he could have se-lected in which to escape from his tightness. "I have just landed here in so very ridiculous in her chase after beauty? A pretty woman is doing a woman's work in the world, but not world, but not making speeches, nor making puddings, but making life sunnier and more beautiful, Man has foresworn the lin London 1 took a bill of exchange pursuit of beauty altogether. Does he on Boston, and not only that, but a few seek it for himself, he is guessed to be five and ten pound notes on the Bank frivolous, he is guessed to be poetic; of England, which I had with me, are there are whispers that his morals are by this time in the distant metropolis. So I am forced (another grim, ghasily smile) to have recourse to an estab lishment where credit may be laid on

ciety resolute to be ugly there is no post for an Adonis but that of model r guardsman. But women does for a ready collateral." mankind what man has ceased to do. John Gleddin bowed politely, and Her aim from childhood is to be beautisaid he would be happy to be of service.

Then the gentleman took from his ul. Even as a school-girl she notes the progress of her charms, the deeppocket a morocco case upon opening which he exposed a gold watch. John ening color of her hair, the growing symmetry of her arm, the ripening contour of her cheek. We watch, with et, and upon examining it, he found it silent interest, the mysterious reveries of the maiden; she is dreaming of a coming beauty, and panting for the glories of eighteen. Insensibly, she beginning to be a masterpeice of one of the most celebrated Swiss makers—a stem winder, full jewelled, a most exquisite adjustment and finish. He knew that silent interest, the mysterious reveries winder, full jewelled, a most exquisite adjustment and finish. He knew that the first cost of that watch had been he saw, in his Uncle Moses, the man comes an artist, her room is a studio, her glass an academy. The joy of her toilet is the joy of Raphael over his can-vass, of Michael Angelo over his mar-

ble. She is creating beauty in the silence and loneliness of her chamber; the case. "I want enough to get me safely to she grows like any art-creation, the re-New York." John started off on the many and extreme risks of his business; but the gentleman stopped him abruptly. beauty of the day; sunshine blurs the evanescent coloring of her check; frost nips the tender outlines of her face into sudden harshness. Care plows its lines across her brow: motherhood destroys the clastic lightness of her form; the

"I ask you to run no risk on my account. I do not propose to sell the watch. I only wish to leave it with you as security for a very small sum. I have another just like it, I bought them as presents for two friends of mine, and would not sell them for ten times their value. Fifty dollars will answer." John tried to cough down the idea of advancing so much, but the cough stuck in his throat. "For how long do you want the

"For-say-two weeks," Never mind the various dodges rallies at forty, and fronts us with the dling the transaction on the part of the broker. Suffice it to say that he at length counted out fifty dollars to his customer and took the watch; and the "trade," as he termed it, stood thus: at any time within two weeks the gentleman could redeem the watch upon the payment of sixty dollars. elderly gentleman, with a smile far had preceded it.

John would have again explained e enormous risks of his business, but he customer would not listen.

What name?" said John, holding is pen over the entry-book. Put it down Simon Snubbs, ust have a name." So John put it down, and then he put the watch away, and the customer departed with the fifty dollars. After the man had gone John Gled-din took out the watch and looked at it again. His eyes sparkled eagerly. Suppose anything should happen to prevent the prompt redemption of the valuable pledge? The thought thrilled him through and through.

The days passed,—and a week passed.
The days passed again and another week had sped by.
At length the elderly gentleman returned, and asked for his watch.

From a towering rage, the old man descended to argument and explanation. He told how he had been detained in New York by an unavoidable accident, and how he had embraced the first possible opportunity to call for his watch.

As early as 1636 the Whig members of the House of Commons introduced a system now known as the caucus system, by holding meetings at various taverna to perman could be consummately mean and cold-bloodedly heartless and vile as to rob me upon such a pretext."

At this John waxed wroth, and ordered the man to leave his office.

And the old gentleman, evidently fearing that he would be led to the commission of some foolish outrage if he remained longer under the villainous influence closed his lips tightly together, and went away.

On the afternoon of that vory day, John Gleddin sold the watch to an agent of a Philadelphia house for two houndred and seventy five dollars.

"Hi yah!" he cried, as George Allie and the commission of a power ty five dollars.

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agent of a Philadelphia house for two hundred and seventy five dollars.

"Hi yah!" he cried, as George Austin dropped in during the evening.

"Plod on at your type case, old fellow, pled on!" lod on!" What's up. John !" "What's up. John!"

"The greatest operation I ever made,
—two hundred and twenty-five dollars
in pocket at a single turn of the die—
interest on fifty dollars for two weeks?
What do you think of that?"

"If money were man's chief end,"
said George soberly,—"If money were
the sole source of happiness,—I should
say you were on the road. But you
know my sentiments, and we wont
argue the point. And, besides, we
haven't time. I came to let you know
that Uncle Moses has got home."

"Uncle Moses!" cried John clapping his hands.

In 1812 another caucus of administration members was held in Washington, which nominated Mr. Madison for re-elec-tion. Mr. Monroe was also brought before ping his hands. "Yes. He had but just arrived, and called on me this afternoon. He the people by the same instrumentality. About this time Congressional caucusses fell into disfavor. That held in 1823 to wants you and I to come and see him at the Tremont this evening."
"Of course we'll go and see him, nominate a successor to Monroe was slen-derly attended, and its nomination was exsaid John starting at once to put away his valuables. "The old fellow must be rich as mud, and you and I are bis tensively disregarded, so that Mr. Craw-ford, its nominee, was behind both Jackson and Adams in the popular vote. At the Presidential elections of 1828, Jackson be-came the candidate of one party, and Ad-"He is certainly rich," res George quietly, "and we are his only near relatives; but I don't think of

that. I only remember how I use to love him in the old days, when my mother was alive and he used to cheer and comfort her, and used to play with ams of the other, without any formal nomi-The Congressional caucus system was thus finally exploded. We now come to me under the great trees."

"And I remember," added John,
"how he used to tell me I ought to have my ears boxed because I robbed anti-Masonic meeting, held at Baltimore, bird's nests, and stole apples and peaches from the neighbors' gardens. But that was along time ago. I have forgiven him for all that. I say George, but that he was himself a member of the if he should take a fancy to us, we're Masonic order. The opposition to General Jackson had now assumed the name of in luck, ain't we? You won't say anything about-about-" "About what?"

convention was called to concentrate all "I was going to say about my busi-"I was going to say about my bustness; but never mind. Only those
Shortly afterward George Austin
went away to the printing-office, and
as it was well up into the evening
John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for closing up.

John made preparations for cl You'll find Uncte Moses just one of the jolliest and kindest hearted men you ever saw."

And as John had locked his safe, of Pennslyvania, for Vice President. Thus and finished his toilet, the two cousins set forth.

Uncle Moses Gleddin had been detailed to lead the opposition, and it was hoped that the election would be thrown into

brother to John's father and to George's the House.

mother, and for many years he had General Jackson's position was a strong been away in Europe engaged in responsible agencies for American houses; and it was known that he had amassed a fortune. He had married in youth; but his wife had died leaving no children, and he never married again; so that the expectant nephews were not without foundation.

reled will the Treatm, and no feet seed and the Treatm, and no feet seed and the Treatm, and the seed and the Treatment, and the seed and the treatment of the seed and At length the young mon reached the hotel, and as George had been there before he led the way.

"Uncle Moses," he said upon ing the room where a genial faced, smiling, portly, elderly gentleman arose to receive him, "this is John.—
John, this is Uncle Moses." John looked, and turned pale a Uncle Moses looked,

like a scarlet rose. "How-this-John ?" "Of course it is John, sir," deorge, in answer. "And not Joshua Shurr?"

"O," cried George, thinking that by some accident Uncle Moses might have seen John's face beneath the pawn broker's sign, "that is the name of the man who was in business before "And," added Uncle Moses severely "if I mistake not, it is the name under

not less than three hundred dol'ars in from whom he had so meanly taken gold. "How much did you want on the valuable watch. He tried to say this?" he asked returning the watch to something, but the words choked him and he stood like a whipped cur be-fore his relative. Finally he mustered up courage to ask the old man to for-

"I may forgive you," answered Uncle Moses, "but I can not take you into my confidence just yet. I think you had better go home and sleep upon it. Let us both sleep upon it. I would rather not talk of it now, the wound is too fresh." John Gleddin was no more anxious

in the party, and which has killed off Mr.

to forty-nine for Mr. Clay.

gave its vote for Wm. Wilkins.

to stop than his uncle was to detain him; and without further words he took his departure. Once more at the office he thought of the watch he had sold, and of the two hundred and twenty-five dollars profit he had made; and the conviction was forced upon him that his great operation was likely to prove a very heavy settler upon his greater expectation. And so it ultimately proved. Uncle

Moses could not take the dishonest, unserupulous nephew to his confi-dence, nor to his love; nor could John muster the impudence to claim the tender regards of one whom he had so meanly and so unmitigatedly wronged and abused. The result was that the true hearted printer ere long left his type setting to assume the wealth which Uncle Moses deemed him time we cannot say; but if ever he gains the confidence he has lost, it will be when he has shown by his works that he regards truth and honor as of more value than sordid profits of such operations as have heretofore soiled his hand .- Ledger.

When the Dark Comes

A little girl sat at twilight in her sick had been full of fun and noise, and

"Ma," said the little girl, "what de you suppose makes me get over my mischief and begin to act good just about this time every night?"

At length a Congressional caucus, the first that we have any account of, was hold in Philadelphia in the year 1800, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Thirty-seven Representatives and nine Senators were present, and nominated Jefferson and Burr. The first caucuses, however, were like informal meetings of a certain number of gentlemen to express their preference for a candidate. On the 19th of January, 1808, a regular caucus was held in Washington, attended by ninety-four Democrats, being a majority of the two houses, which nominated for the Presidency James Madison, who was afterwards elected by the people.

In 1812 another caucus of administrason; in a vote by States, after the manner here were about two hundred and fifty lelegates, representing twenty-one States. The issue of this struggle is well known. Harrison and Taylor were carried into power by popular majorities, unprecedented since Monroe's second term. But, in 1844, the Democratic party rallied stronger than ever, and the fourth Nationa Convention, held at Baltimore, May 27, 1844, was a curious, exciting, interesting and ex-traordinary body. Every State, except South Carolina, was represented. The number of delegates was three hundred and twenty-five, entitled to two hundred and twenty-six votes. The Hon, B. H. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was chosen chair-man. Mr. Saunders laid on the two-thirds rule of 1832. After a long debate, it was carried, one hundred and forty-eight to one hundred aud eighteen. Mr. Van Buren had a majority on the first vote, but not two-thirds. He fell off on the fourth

ballot, and Mr. Cass had a majority. On the ninth ballot James K. Polk, of Tennes see, received one hundred and forty-four votes, and on the tenth he was unanimous-The question of Who is James K. Polk? was immediately asked in all parts of the Union, except Tennessee. It was answered

one, and the administration party thought of no one else for the succession. Mr. Calhoun, then Vice President, had quarreled with the President, and it was imporshire has, in addition to the glory of pre-senting a President in the person of Frank-lin Pierce, the further gem in her politica

question and nominated James G. Birney for the campaign of 1844. He received sixty-two thousand one hundred and forty

crown of having originated the system of National Conventions. The Legislature of New Hampshire sent out the first call for a Democratic National Convention, to nominate a candidate for Vice President. No number of delegates being mentioned, each We come now to 1848, a memorable year in the history or conventions and party nominations. The war with Mexico had State sent as many as could afford the time, and on the 21st of May, 1832, the Democracy mustered in great force at Baltimore, and this may be called the first Natione, and this may be called the first National Communication when that timore, and this may be called the Brst National Convention worthy of the name that was ever held. General Robert Lucas, of Ohio, presided over the deliberations of this body, which adopted the celebrated two-thirds rule, drawn up by Mr. Saunders, this body, which adopted the celebrated two-thirds rule, drawn up by Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, as follows: slaughter of Clay, and, on the 27th of January, 1848, a meeting of the Whig members of Congress was held in Wash-ington. This meeting called a National Nominating Convention, to be held at Phil-adelphia, on the 7th of June. The Demo-Resolved, That each State be entitled date for the Vice Presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number that they will be entitled to in the Electoral Colerats were called to meet in May, as usual, at Baltimore. It assembled on the 22d, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, in the chair. The New York difficulties were leges under the new apportionment, in vot-ing for President and Vice President, and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes hen for the first time introduced into the councils of the party. The friends of Mr. Van Buren [now called Softs] were then de-This is the celebrated machine which has been used to execute all the best men nominated Barnburners, and the friends of The convention voted to admit both delegations, but both declined to take part in the discussions or the votes. The two-thirds rule [263 whole vote] was adopted, and Mr. Cass was nominated on the fourth ballot; Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, for

the time was two hundred and eighty-eight, of which two hundred and eighty three were represented. Mr. Van Buren received two hundred and three; Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, forty-nine [both had assisted in the obsequies of King Caucus, and both were sincere mourners], Richard M. Johnson twen-The convention failed to restore harmoty-six. The convention then adopted a ny to the party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren's friends : ook ground in favor model. The ticket was chosen, receiving of prohibiting slavery in territory to be ac-The anti-Masonic ticket received the

A convention was held at Utica, New York, on the 22d and 23d of June, when Mr. Van Buren was nominated for Presielectoral vote of Vermont [7.] South Carolina voted for John Floyd Pennsylvania dent, and Henry Dodge for Vice President.

Mr. Dodge subsequently [June 29th] declined, and a National Convention was held at Buffalo in 1848 [August, ninth], when nearly all free States were represented. A strong anti-slavery platform was tion, which was to nominate for the succesadopted, and the convention then put in nomination Mr Van Buren and Mr. Adams [son of President J. Q. Adams]. This divided the vote in New York, and defeatsion, the Democratic party was united, while the opposition, though numerically powerful, was politically weak, being split up into various factions. The Southern anti-Jackson candidate was Hugh L. White The whigs met at Philadelphia on the 7th

anti-Jackson candidate was Hugh L. White of Tennessee, nominated by the Alabama Legislature. He was also supported by the Tennessee Legislature and by the delegation from that State in Congress, except Messrs. Polk and Johnson. An opposition meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., put General W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, in nomination. The Whigs in the Massachusetts I egisla ture nominated Daniel Webster, and John McLean was brought forward in the same manner in Ohio. The Democracy were early in the field in 1852, and the Central Committee called a convention to meet at Baltimore on the first of June. Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, presided. There was a tremendous crowd of delegates, and the old two thirds tional Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. None but the friends of Mr. Van Buren favored a National Convention, and none but his friends appeared in the body which met at Baltimore on the 20th of May, 1835 More than six hundred delegates were present, representing twenty-two States. Mr. Van Buren was unanimously nominated, receiv-

family circle. They have no organ for the expression of their particular ideas and wants, save that which is a tuned too high and too often for parental com-fort, and whose utterances, stupidly

fort, and whose utterances, stupidly enough, are never interpreted otherwise than a demand for sustenance.

Grown people have a multiplicity of needs and desires. It is not only food they want; if cold they demand more clothing; if warm, they throw a portion of it by; if badly fulfilling the place of a button, a pin prick them; they pluch it out; if a shoe placehes it is cast aside; tired of one position in bed, they can change it; weary of one thing they can turn to another. These and a thousand others are the privileges of thousand others are the privileges But the infant,, "that brief epitome of man," not yet endowed with the use of its tongue, and able only to express itself by smiles and tears, is tossed and trotted and pricked andsmothered, and generally handled in such a manner as would lead any impartial looker-on to imagine that that was the very first laby born into the world, and its treatbaby born into the world, and its treatent a series of experiments only.

rtured and tormented, the helpless ature can do nothing but cry, and as cording to the creed of nurses, nothing and a child but wind and colic it is stuffed with milk or vile decoc-

tions of peppermint, either stupefied or strangled. Seriously speaking, the ig-norance exhibited by most mothers and nurses of the requirement of baby hood is past relief. One would imagine that nct, setting aside reason, would be sons, which, as yet, the majority of them seem never to have learned. swalled in flannels and muffled in close caps—a costume that would prove an effectual protection against a Siberian cold snap; the little sufferer either too exhausted to do anything but gasp, or protesting against its human treatment with the entire strength of its lungs.

DUDLEY P. ELY, Republican mayor of South Norwalk, Conn., has declared for Greeley and Brown, and has organized a Greeley and Brown campaign club.

D. S. Freeman of Smithport, Pennsylvania, Grantelector for the Fifteenth district, sent in his resignation as elector, on Tuesday and will support

dren they would like to preserve, to learn that there is no surer means of method of keeping up a high standard of atmostpheric heat. This and over-feeding of children are the two great causes of that disease, which in nine cases out of ten is fatal. A very young child of course, requires more clothing than one three or four years of age, or older; but great pains should be taken Ex-MAYOR The Whig National Convention was held at Baltimore, May 1. It was more like a mass meeting, and the Whigs came up re-

solved to give Mr. Clay a chance. Ambrose Spencer, of New York, presided, and every State in the Union was represented. There were two hundrad and twenty-five delegates, Mr. Clay was nominated by acclamation for President, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. The Texas question was the great in this capyass. Mr. Clay wrote a possible. By paying proper attentions of the body after profuse perspiration of sudden reduction of temperature. The body should be protected from the direct rays of the sun, but not to the exclusion of the body after profuse perspiration. The body should be protected from the direct rays of the sun, but not to the exclusion of dent. The Texas question was the great issue in this canvass. Mr. Clay wrote a letter opposing the annexation of that Republic, and that killed him, while Mr. Polk was understood to stand on the platform of the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable moment, and to go for the whole of Oregon.

The Abolitionists took up the Texas would be laid for a better standard of the resign genuine and reminered James G. Birney of patients had the rising genuine and reminered form the terrors of cholera infantum and kindred diseases would be immensely lessened; physicians and undertakers of that city are Geeley men, and that the Baltimore nominees will get a majority of patients and the rising genuine and reminered James G. Birney of patients had the rising genuine as night as possible. By paying proper attention to these two points, and insuring plenty of out-door air to the little ones, the terrors of cholera infantum and kindred diseases would be immensely lessened; physicians and undertakers of the real through supporting Grant. Speaks of them as "old settlers and well-known citizens."

A LIBERAL of La Crosse, Wisconsin writes that nearly half the Republicans of that city are Geeley men, and that the Baltimore nominees will get a majority of patients. of national health, and the rising generation would be immeasurably better fitted to susiain the duties and respon bilities of life than the present.

THE GARIBALDIANS. Anthentic information received this week from Genoa, Venice and Rome leaves little room for doubting that the Garibaldians are preparing for a new expedition. Eurollments are being made openly at the old offices of the party, more especially in Venice, and a correspondent of the Bien Public, of Ghent, telegraphs that thirty Gari-baldians left Rome on June 12 for Spain. We confess we are at present unable to state whether their destination be Spain or Nice. There is great agitation at the latter town, and a Radical newspaper there has just been sus-pended for declaring too boldy for "Union with Italy." The "Hero of Aspromonte and Mentana' has always openly declared that, after Rome, Nice was the place which he would attempt to revolutionize. It is quite possible that the Italo Prussian allian be openly proclaimed against Franceson, and that a Garibaldian invasion of Nice may be the first step planned by Prince Bismark toward the dismemberment of France, b memberment of France, by strip

ping her of Nice and Savoy.

The Piedmontese Government has been working hard at fortifying the Riviera between San Remo and Genos W., D., N. C. R. R., and G. M. Rob-and several German military men have erts. three leading and prominent Rebeen lately inspecting the country Should the Garibaldians land in France we may expect to see the French Ponleft to fight it out, without the interfer ence of Prussia, we have little fear as to the result. But the correspondent some point in the south of Spain is the "Rendezvous," and that on the abdication of Amadeus, which it is expectthis time an armed one.

The whigs met at Philadelphia on the 7th of June, 1848, and held what is called the "Slaugther-house Convention." The political death of Clay, Webster and Scott had long been resolved upon; at least, they were to be put out of the way for that campaign. General Taylor was the man, and he was nominated by a majority vote on the third ballot, The second place on the ticket was given to Mr. Fillmore.

The Democracy were easily in the field. The second place of the second of th ever, "forewarned is forearmed," and whether the Garibaldian levies are destined for the Tyrol, for Nice, for Spain, or for the Vatican, we trust the

In the large of more and an absol for his workness, and we have a second from the large of the l

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN Eldr

FORTY Republicans joined the Gree-ley and Brown club of Elizabeth, New Jersey, at its first meeting.

THE West Virginia election for Gov-ernor, Congressmen, etc., is to be held this year on Thursday, August 22.

to come out for the office holders' can-

re nominated to Congress, three for State Senate and one for the As-THE Hartford (Conn.) Evening Post

denies that it has been, or is likely to be, bought up and changed to a Grant

THE Greeley Republicans at Fond du currently reported that Hop. Charles McIlrath, State auditor of Minnesota,

dent that "the vote between Greeley Treasury approached by an influence so dark and dangerous? The stern duty close, with the chances in favor of Greeley.

DUDLEY P. ELY, Republican mayor

A FARMER in Monticello, chant, says: "This town gave 300 ma-

jority for Grant; it will give Greeley a THERE are but 53 Grant men in are for Greeley and the rank and

William Henry Gale and Joel Wilson, president of the Savings Bank AT the initial meeting of the Meri-

Republicans in the town not more than On Wednesday evening, July 17, there will be a grand ratification at Rockfort, Illinois. Hon. Leonard

lican speakers, will be present. A GREELEY club at Winnebago City, Minnessota, numbered at last accounts

La Crosse gave Grant a majority of 100 in 1868.

of an election to Congress in the Ninth

LETTERS from Kansas report great activity in the Liberal cause in every county in that State. Greeley Republicans are confident that their ticket will in many places squarely divide the Republican vote with Grant, and carry the electoral vote of the State by a fair majority.

CLAYTON county, Iowa, which gave Grant 800 majority, is claimed for Greeley by a full thousand; and the claim is attested by a list of well-known names. There are four Greeley papers in the county. The "land-slide" from Grant has been heard, and felt, and seen in that quarter.

OF the 19 Congressional districts Illinois 15 gave Grant majorities in 1868. But thus early in the canvass the Chicago Tribune thinks it is safe to claim twelve districts for Greeley, and to predict that in four other districts the Greeley candidates will stand an even chance of election.

clared their intention of supporting Greeley for President.

ONE of the Grant electors in South ern Indiana having resigned his po sition and entered actively into the Ind., Argus now reports that another elector on the Grant ticket in the friends that he prefers Greeley to

"The practice, on the 21st July.

"The practice, on the part of General Grant, of taking great presents, has also been justified in our midst, and the people are asked, by their votes, to say that it is right and proper. You would punish with great severity, under our criminal large him who would give or take a second to our colon, and the last to has control of that business, or is likely soon to have such control? And how General Grant received his presents before his election as President, except

VOL. XVIII. NO. 6. bonds—making each thousand dollar bond, which was payable in treasury notes, as was generally concertweive hundred dollars. D predicts 150,000 majority for Greeley in New York

THE Portland Argus regards "the question that Maine will go for Greeley and Brown as settled," and says has information which leaves no doubt upon that point. THE Grant politicians are reported o have offered Anna Dickinson \$50,000

THE Springfield Republican reports that Greeley's strength in Massachusetts is already most developed in the

writing to a Chicago commission mer-

town of Lansing, Iowa. All the old "stiff backs" of the Republican party Ex-Mayor Coddington, the Hon.

Swett, Gov. Bross, and other Repub-

Col. A. C. Babcock of Canton, Ful-ton county, Illinois, who was four years chairman of the Republican State Cen-tral Committee, and who is now for Greeley, is urged to accept the certainty

rest of Europe.

GEN. B. M. Henry, Republican so-licitor of the Twelfth judicial district, Major W. W. Rollins, President of the erts, three leading and prominent Re-publicans in North Carolina, have de-

campaign for Greeley, the Laporte, northern portion of the State is about to follow suit, and has already told his

HOW THE BONDHOLDERS BOUGHT

inal laws, him who would give or take a second to our colon, and bribe. How near akin to that is it, if a our semi-colon or comma. But this person interested in public business deplorable is the state of our public morals if the people sanction it? Gen-eral Thomas refused a large present, and said that his country paid him for his services. But the defense is that perhaps, a cane, a pipe, and a box of cigars. It is not of canes, or pipes or cigars I am speaking. Such presents, right alternately; the Greeks at first right alternately; mathed but afternately. make him avery rich man; and I suppose they were all given after it was understood that he was to become President.

twelve hundred dollars. During the year ending June 30, 1871, I believe the Secretary of the Treasury claims credit for nine million dollars paid as premium on that class of bonds. They lost nothing. The burden of making General Grant a very rich man was feather, compared with the advantage to them of controlling the policy of hi administration and securing its special sympathy in favor of the untaxed and dead capital of the country. I want to THE Oshkosk, Wis., Times says that over 100 Republican votes in that town are committed to the Balimore ticket. ism in any direction; but if there must be partiality, it ought to be shown to the active capital of the country, the use of which gives employment to labor, adds to the productions and wealth of the country, and helps us to meet the constantly increasing for that the vice of taking presents prevailed here during the war—that it hurt the public service; that it enabled contracors to receive excessive prices and to deliver defective articles. You know that it ought to be stoppednature it is a growing evil, and that the people alone can stop it-but that if it be now endorsed or excused by them, in this the most marked instance in his tory, there will be no check or restraint in the future. Favoritism and corrup-tion will have unchecked sway. If gifts of great value do not blind the eye, per-THE Greeley Republicans at Fond du
Lac, Wis., count between 400 and 500
votes, and there are not more than five
Bourbon Democrats in the place.

THE Chatfield Democrat says it is
currently reported that Hop. Charles -and not one of you would consent to strike that provision from the Constitu-tion. Will you, then, consent that the people's offices shall be sought, and the

missing the amount." That was so doubt. They were very rich men. I have made Gen. Grant one of its selves. They have won his special (pathies. He is one of them; not found that all come back to them. The reconstitution in the inaugural measures and the selection in the inaugural measures.

mendation in the inaugural that provision be made to pay all t bonds in gold, and the first law whi

he approved and signed, providing for such payment in gold, added twenty per cent. to the value of the five-twenty bonds—making each thousand dollar

History of Writing.

now rests upon 'he people to put a stor to this vice forever.

On the coasts of the Red Sea, and afterwards on the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, opposite the Island of Cyprus, in a district surrounded by mountains, and searcely 1,000 miles in extent, there lived a remarkable peo ple—the Phœnicians.

In very ancient times-perhaps years before Christ-they were celebrated as a commercial them, also, many useful were ascribed; but the most important gift that they gave to the world was the art of writing, which is supposed to have been invented by one of their number, named Taaut (called by the Egyptians, Thot), eighteen or nineteen red years atter the creation of the Before this art was known, variou

troublesome and inadequate means were employed to preserve the remem-brance of events or other notable octheir children, but the means employ ed for that purpose were such that it was easily forgotten or preverted. These events were introduced into song, committed to memory, and from time to time publicly recited. Pictures were employed, in order to give the thoughts and words a form and shape; these representations were gradually curtailed; arbitrary signs were added, and a single figure used to represen several things. All this carried great disadvantage with it, especially as such nd some of ambiguous meaning. At length in writing with letters, a small number of signs were found, which, along with the sounds that are produced on reading them, are closely lated to one another, and express things, but merely words; these how-ever, being put together in different combinations, made all things to be comprehended by the mind through

The art of writing probably descend ed from the Phænicians to the Assyrians, Israelites and Egyptians; the nations shared it with the Greeks and Romans, who communicated it to

In the earliest times men wrote upor stone, lead, wood, palm leaves, cloth, and the skin and intestines of animals; ivory and sea shells were also used for this purpose. At length the Egyptians introduced paper, which they made from the plant papyrus, found on the banks of the Nile; and finally our inen and cotton papers were intro

The instruments used in writing changed according to the nature of the writing materials were hard, thestylus was employed, which, in ancient times was made of iron, afterwards of bone. Men wrote on the Egyptian paper with a reed, which was cut nearly as our pens are. Goose-quills were probably used before the invention of

linen paper. The iak used for writing on paper was prepared from soot, which gave the letters a yellow appearance. Subsequently a very thick ink was used prepared from tartar, charcoal and vitriol. Straight lines were drawn with a rule and pencil made of lead Titles were frequently written in cin-abar; the lines were divided with vermillion or other red colors; hence the ancient derivations of the appellations 'paragraph' and "rubric." Sacred and other standard works of

import were written in gold and silver, which was the most beautiful and costly mode of writing known to the At first other marks of punctuation were used, or a point like our period was placed at the end of every word, and the words were all joined together as one; hence it was difficut to understand a book, and this was the cause of the many mistakes that were made by copyists. Under the reign of the length, as many words were written to form an intelligible sentence, or a blank space was left, or a period was made when the Great Emperor of Germany, who flourished in the eighth century, contributed very much to the in-

troduction of present marks of punctua

St. Augustine described a lamp, placed by the seashore, which neither wind nor rain extinguished. In the